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JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS - 1958

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JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS

1958

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Social Security Administration

Children's Bureau 1960



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The statistics in this publication represent the volume of children's cases disposed of by juvenile courts. They are affected by several factors. Ages of children and types of cases (e.g., traffic violations) over which courts have jurisdiction are established by State law and often differ for courts in different States and sometimes for courts within the same State. This affects the number of cases reported and consequently the comparability of the reports from the various courts.

The number of children's cases reported by different courts is also greatly influenced by variations in the organization and scope of the services of other agencies. Many communities have established agencies, such as a juvenile division of the police department, that adjust many cases or refer them to other community agencies rather than to the juvenile courts. In some communities the juvenile court is one of the few agencies providing social services to children. In others, programs of social services for children are well established; in these, the juvenile court is only one of many agencies dealing with children and is primarily used only when its authority as a judicial agency is needed.

Furthermore, whether a child comes to the attention of the court is influenced by community and parental attitudes toward a child's behavior, and these attitudes vary from place to place.

Because of these and other limitations (many of which are not statistically assessable), juvenile court statistics, when taken by themselves, can not measure the full extent of either delinquency, dependency, or neglect. They may be particularly misleading when used to make comparisons between one community and another. They do, however, indicate how frequently one important community resource, the juvenile court, is utilized for dealing with such cases. (For further discussion of the problems of measurement of juvenile delinquency, see I. Richard Perlman: "Reporting Juvenile Delinquency," National Probation and Parole Association Journal, July 1957, 3, pp. 242-249.)

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Delinquency cases (excluding traffic offenses)

Extent..... About 470,000 juvenile delinquency cases (excluding traffic offenses) were handled by juvenile courts in the United States in 1958. The estimated number of different children involved in these cases was somewhat lower (405,000), since the same child may have been referred more than once during the year. These children represent 1.7 percent of all children aged 10 through 17 in the country. (Note: These data are not comparable to those reported for prior years when traffic offenses were included with other delinquency cases. See section on "Traffic cases" below.)

Trend..... In 1958, for the tenth consecutive year, delinquency cases increased over the previous year. The increase for 1958 was 7 percent. In other recent years, the increase in delinquency cases substantially exceeded the increases in the child population. In 1958, however, the rise was much less than in other recent years and only slightly higher than 6 percent rise in the child population. Boys' cases increased approximately the same as girls' between 1957 and 1958. The increase in delinquency is not limited to the large cities as is so often supposed. On the contrary, the increase in 1958 was much greater in the rural courts (11 percent) than in the urban and semi-urban courts (6 percent). This same pattern has been in evidence over the past several years, which seems to indicate that court delinquency cases have been increasing faster in rural areas than elsewhere.

Sex ratio..... Delinquency cases are primarily a boy's problem; boys are referred more than four times as often as girls.

Manner of handling. Cases handled unofficially -- without filing a petition -- are included in the data of this report. About half of the delinquency cases were disposed of in this way. The proportion of cases handled unofficially was higher in predominantly urban courts than in other types of courts, owing perhaps to the availability of specialized intake or probation staff in the larger urban courts. (For a discussion of policy consideration in the unofficial disposition of cases, see Standards for Specialized Courts Dealing with Children, Children's Bureau Pub. No. 346, U. S. Govt. Printing Office, 1954, pp. 43-45.)

In the percentage changes from 1957 to 1958, there was a striking contrast between the cases handled officially and those handled unofficially. While the overall increase in delinquency cases between those two years was 7 percent, official cases decreased by 1 percent and unofficial cases increased by 16 percent. This may mean: (1) that more of

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS--continued

Delinquency cases (excluding traffic offenses)--continued

the less serious delinquency came to the courts' attention, since cases handled unofficially are generally, but not always, of a less serious nature or (2) that there have been changes by courts in their method of handling delinquency, with more of the cases being handled unofficially than in the previous years.

Differential rates. The rate of delinquency cases (the number of cases per 1,000 child population aged 10 through 17) was about 3 1/2 times higher in predominantly urban areas than in predominantly rural areas. Courts in predominantly urban areas handle about two-thirds of all the delinquency cases in the country.

Traffic cases

Extent..... In addition to the 470,000 juvenile delinquency cases, about 230,000 traffic cases were disposed of by juvenile courts in the country in 1958. These cases involved roughly 200,000 different children or about 0.8 percent of the child population. These traffic cases do not represent all traffic cases of juveniles since many juvenile courts do not have jurisdiction in such cases. They represent only those coming to the attention of juvenile courts.

Change from
previous year..... Traffic cases increased by 41 percent in 1958 over the estimated number in 1957. Much of this large increase is accounted for by an administrative change that occurred in one large State in 1958. In that State traffic cases formerly handled by the police were, in 1958, being handled in the juvenile courts. If this administrative change had not occurred, it is estimated that the increase in traffic cases in juvenile courts in 1958 over 1957 for the country as a whole would have been only 7 percent -- the same increase as noted in the delinquency cases when traffic offenses are excluded.

Discussion..... In former years traffic cases, in those courts that had jurisdiction in such cases, were included with other types of juvenile delinquency cases and could not be separately identified. For 1957 and 1958, courts were requested to report data on traffic cases separately and, in this report for 1958, they are being analyzed separately for the first time. There are several reasons for doing this.

First, most traffic offenses can hardly be considered in the same category as other types of delinquency.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS--Continued

Traffic cases--continued

Most do not involve the type of behavior or circumstances that require the study and specialized handling necessary in other forms of misconduct. This is recognized by the Standard Family and Juvenile Court Acts which permit special handling of juvenile traffic cases in a summary manner, without social investigation. It is generally believed therefore (and recommended recently by the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges) that traffic offenses should be analyzed separately from other types of delinquency. This was not very important five to ten years ago when traffic cases comprised a small proportion of all juvenile delinquency cases. Lately, however, the increased availability and use of the auto by juveniles is accounting for increasingly more juvenile traffic cases.

Second, in at least one State, recent legislation prohibits the classification of traffic offenses under the heading of "juvenile delinquency," unless specifically adjudicated as such.

Third, some courts have jurisdiction in traffic cases and others do not. This disturbs the comparability of reporting. By reporting traffic cases separately, the data on delinquency cases (excluding traffic cases) become more precise. Also any changes in the methods of the handling of traffic cases (i.e., the increasing trend toward handling juvenile traffic cases in traffic courts) will only affect the series of data on traffic cases and not the other series on delinquency cases excluding traffic. Since traffic cases have been included with other delinquency cases up to now, the question may appropriately be raised as to whether the high rise in delinquency noted in the past 10 years may reflect merely the increased number of traffic offenses. This cannot be proved or disproved nationally since the data are not available. Nevertheless, the following relevant observations are appropriate.

Examination of some State reports (California, Ohio, Missouri, Florida) that maintain separate data on traffic cases reveals that traffic offenses have increased tremendously in recent years. In the courts in some of these States traffic cases comprise half or more of all types of delinquency cases. There is no question but that in such courts, where the proportion of traffic cases is so high, the rapid increase in traffic cases would seriously bias the overall delinquency picture for these specific States. For the United States as a whole, however, it is believed that the inclusion of traffic cases with other types of delinquency has not seriously affected the overall picture.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS--continued

Traffic cases--continued

This belief is based on the following:

1. Many courts do not have jurisdiction over routine juvenile traffic cases so that nationally traffic cases comprise only about one-third of all types of delinquency cases, while non-traffic delinquency cases comprise the remaining two-thirds. This ratio buffers somewhat any disproportionate effect that the increase in traffic cases may have on the overall results.
2. Trends over the past decade in juvenile court data that include traffic cases are strikingly similar to those of the police arrest data of juveniles issued by the F.B.I. which do not include traffic offenses (except for driving while intoxicated).
3. Delinquency data for some courts that do not have jurisdiction in juvenile traffic cases or where traffic cases are excluded show upward trends over the past 10 years. These trends parallel closely, but not exactly, the national trend where traffic cases have been included. A good example is the large State of New York where court delinquency cases more than doubled between 1948 and 1958, even though routine juvenile traffic cases are not handled by the children's courts. In Connecticut the same was true, and in several other States where data were available there were also large increases over that period.

The above observation does not mean that the inclusion of traffic cases may not have inflated somewhat the overall, year-to-year increases nationally, but rather that the degree of inflation has not been great.

Mention must be made of the many persons who believe that, although a lax view can sometimes be taken of traffic offenses by adults, this should not be done in the case of juveniles, who are in their formative years and for whom obedience to law should be stressed. To this group of persons, a juvenile traffic offender is as delinquent as any other delinquent child. The group holding this view would argue that juvenile court statistics understate the problem of delinquency since many juvenile traffic offenders appear in courts other than juvenile courts and are not included in the statistics.

The preceding discussion should be taken into consideration in interpreting the statistical data in this report.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS--continued

Other cases

Dependency and neglect..... Most juvenile courts by statute have jurisdiction over court actions involving dependent and neglected children as well as delinquent children. Dependency and neglect cases in the United States totaled 124,000 in 1958. Such cases increased by 9 percent between 1957 and 1958. Thus, the upward trend which began in 1951 and occurred in each subsequent year, except 1956, continues.

Special proceedings..... A small proportion (7 percent) of all court cases were those involving adoption, custody, consent to marry and other "special proceedings." Courts vary in the types of such cases handled.

SOURCES OF DATA

1. Data on the number of juvenile delinquency cases are based on reports from a national sample of juvenile courts.

The national sample of juvenile courts, drawn from the Current Population Survey Sample of the Bureau of the Census, is representative of the country as a whole. For this sample, the United States was first divided into about 2,000 primary sampling units, each consisting of a county or a number of contiguous counties, such as those in a standard metropolitan area. The 2,000 primary sampling units were then subdivided into 230 groups, each consisting of a set of sampling units as much alike as possible in such characteristics as regional location, population density, percent of non-white population, rate of growth, etc. From each group a single primary sample unit was selected at random, resulting in 230 sampling units in which 502 courts were located. (For a more detailed description of the Current Population Survey Sample, see Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 2, Bureau of the Census.)

As shown below, the majority of the urban courts serve large areas of 100,000 or more population; semi-urban courts, medium-sized areas; and rural courts, small areas of under 20,000.

Type of court	All courts	Number of courts serving populations of:				
		100,000 or over	50,000-99,999	20,000-49,999	10,000-19,999	Under 10,000
Total...	502	155	81	143	68	55
Urban.....	177	122	25	24	3	3
Semi-urban.....	175	33	48	59	18	17
Rural.....	150	-	8	60	47	35

2. Data on dependency and neglect cases are based on all the courts reporting on such cases to the Children's Bureau. The national sample was not used here since data on these cases were not available for a sizeable number of courts in the national sample. In 1958, 1,510 courts reported on dependency and neglect cases. These courts included in their jurisdictions 65 percent of the child population under 18 years of age.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Juvenile delinquency cases are those referred to courts for acts defined in the statutes of the State as the violation of a law or municipal ordinance by children or youth of juvenile court age, or for conduct so seriously antisocial as to interfere with the rights of others or to menace the welfare of the delinquent himself or of the community. This broad definition of delinquency includes conduct such as ungovernable behavior and running away, conduct labeled "delinquency" but not usually considered a violation of law when committed by an adult. Also included but separately reported, are traffic violations whenever the juvenile court has jurisdiction in such cases.

Dependency and neglect cases are those referred to the court because of some form of neglect or inadequate care on the part of the parents or guardians (i.e., lack of adequate care or support resulting from the death, absence or physical or mental incapacity of the parents, abandonment or desertion, abuse or cruel treatment, improper or inadequate condition in the home).

Special proceedings are cases involving children referred to court for reasons other than delinquency and dependency or neglect. They include adoption, institutional commitments for special purposes, material witnesses, application for consent to marry or enlist in the armed forces, determination of custody or guardianship of a child and permission to hospitals for the performance of operations on children.

Unit of count is the case disposed of by the court. A case is counted each time a child is referred to court during the year on a new referral in delinquency, dependency or neglect cases or in special proceedings. Referrals for alleged, as well as adjudged, delinquency cases are included. Not included are many children who have presented similar problems of conduct, but who either were not apprehended or were dealt with by the police, by social agencies, by schools, or by youth-serving agencies without referral to court.

Type of court is determined by the percentage of the population it serves that live in urban areas (as classified by the Bureau of the Census): for "urban courts," 70 percent or more; for "semi-urban courts," 30-69 percent; for "rural courts," under 30 percent.

Method of handling cases is classified into official and unofficial, sometimes referred to as judicial and non-judicial. "Official cases" are those that are placed on the official court calendar for adjudication by the judge or referee through filing a petition or other legal paper to initiate court action. "Unofficial cases" are those not placed on the official court calendar through filing a petition or affidavit but adjusted by the judge, referee, probation officer, or other officer of the court.

SUMMARY TABLES

Table 1.--Number of Delinquency Cases (Excluding Traffic) Disposed of by Juvenile Courts, United States, 1958^a

Type of court	Total		Boys		Girls	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	<u>470,000</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>383,000</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>87,000</u>	<u>100</u>
Urban.....	298,000	63	240,000	63	58,000	67
Semi-urban.....	120,000	26	99,000	26	21,000	24
Rural.....	52,000	11	44,000	11	8,000	9

^a Data are from the national sample of juvenile courts.

Table 2.--Manner of Handling Delinquency Cases (Excluding Traffic) Disposed of by Juvenile Courts, United States, 1958^a

Type of court	Total		Official		Unofficial	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	<u>470,000</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>237,000</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>233,000</u>	<u>50</u>
Urban.....	298,000	100	149,000	50	149,000	50
Semi-urban.....	120,000	100	58,000	48	62,000	52
Rural.....	52,000	100	30,000	58	22,000	42

^a Data are from the national sample of juvenile courts.

Table 3.--Rate of Delinquency Cases (Excluding Traffic) Disposed of by Juvenile Courts, United States, 1958^a

Type of court	Rate per 1,000 child population ^b			
	All courts	Age jurisdiction of court		
		Under 16	Under 17	Under 18 ^c
Urban.....	38.5	29.8	39.2	46.0
Semi-urban.....	24.1	12.5	24.6	28.9
Rural.....	11.2	4.7	7.7	15.2

^a Data are from the national sample of juvenile courts.

^b These differential rates are calculated on the basis of the 1950 child population at risk; that is, from age 10 to the upper limit of the court's jurisdiction. For all courts combined, the child population 10 through 17 was used. Overall rates are based on estimated current populations.

^c A small number of courts having jurisdiction under 21 years of age are included here. The number of cases involved does not seriously affect the rates of the courts in this column.

Table 4.--Percent Change in Delinquency Cases (Excluding Traffic) Disposed of by Juvenile Courts, United States, 1957-1958^a

Type of court	Total	Boys	Girls	Official cases	Unofficial cases
Total.....	<u>+7</u>	<u>+7</u>	<u>+6</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>+16</u>
Urban.....	+6	+7	+5	+1	+13
Semi-urban.....	+6	+6	+5	-3	+17
Rural.....	+11	+10	+14	-3	+38

^a Data are from the national sample of juvenile courts.

Table 5.--Number and Manner of Handling Traffic Cases Disposed of by Juvenile Courts, United States, 1958^a

Type of court	Total		Official		Unofficial	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	<u>230,000</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>56,000</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>174,000</u>	<u>100</u>
Urban.....	164,000	71	33,000	59	131,000	75
Semi-urban.....	47,000	21	10,000	18	37,000	21
Rural.....	19,000	8	13,000	23	6,000	4

^a Data are from the national sample of juvenile courts.

Table 6.--Percent Change in Traffic Cases Disposed of by Juvenile Courts, United States, 1957-1958^a

Type of court	Total	Official	Unofficial
Total.....	^b <u>+41</u>	<u>-5</u>	^b <u>+67</u>
Urban.....	^b +59	-6	^b +93
Semi-urban.....	+12	-9	+19
Rural.....	+6	(c)	+20

^a Data are from the national sample of juvenile courts.

^b Large increases mostly due to an administrative change in the method of handling traffic cases in two large urban communities in one State.

^c No change from 1957 to 1958.

Table 7.--Trend in Delinquency Cases Disposed of by Juvenile Courts
United States, 1940-1958

Year	Delinquency cases ^a		Child population of U. S. (10-17 years of age) ^b
	Including traffic	Excluding traffic	
1940.....	200,000		19,138,000
1941.....	224,000		18,916,000
1942.....	250,000		18,648,000
1943.....	344,000		18,309,000
1944.....	330,000		17,738,000
1945.....	344,000		17,512,000
1946.....	295,000		17,419,000
1947.....	262,000		17,344,000
1948.....	254,000		17,314,000
1949.....	272,000		17,365,000
1950.....	280,000		17,398,000
1951.....	298,000		17,705,000
1952.....	332,000		18,201,000
1953.....	374,000		18,980,000
1954.....	395,000		19,551,000
1955.....	431,000		20,112,000
1956.....	520,000		20,623,000
1957.....	603,000	440,000	22,192,000
1958.....	^c 700,000	470,000	23,446,000

^a Data for 1955-1958 estimated from the national sample of juvenile courts. Data prior to 1955 are estimated by the Children's Bureau and are based on reports from a comparable group of courts.

^b Data based on estimates from Bureau of Census, U. S. Department of Commerce (Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 98, 146, 170 and 193).

^c An estimated 55,000 of these is accounted for by an administrative change in the method of handling juvenile traffic cases in one large State.

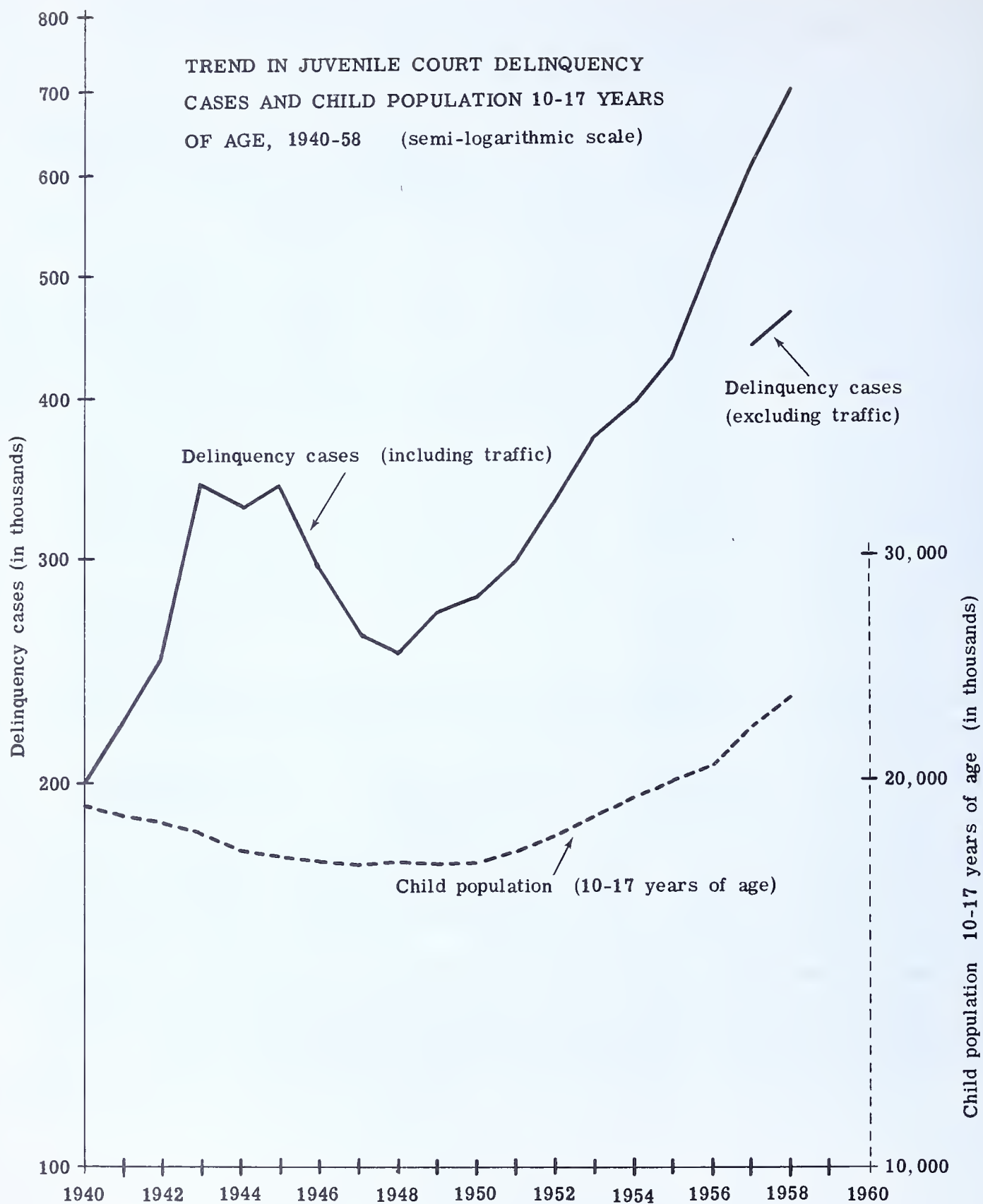


Table 8.--Number and Rate of Dependency and Neglect Cases Disposed of by
Juvenile Courts, United States, 1958^a

Type of court	Number of cases	Rate per 1,000 child population ^b			
		All courts	Age jurisdiction of court		
			Under 16	Under 17	Under 18 ^c
Urban.....	76,000	3.6	2.8	5.5	3.6
Semi-urban.....	34,000	2.5	2.0	3.1	2.7
Rural.....	14,000	1.1	0.7	1.7	1.3

^a Estimates are based on data from 1,510 courts whose jurisdictions include about 65 percent of the child population under 18 years of age.

^b Calculated on basis of the 1950 child population at risk; that is, the child population under 16 for courts whose age jurisdiction is under 16, etc. For all courts combined, the child population under 18 was used.

^c A small number of courts having jurisdiction under 21 years of age are included here. The number of cases involved does not seriously affect the rates of the courts in this column.

Table 9.--Percent Change in Dependency and Neglect Cases Disposed of by
Juvenile Courts, United States, 1957-1958^a

Type of court	Total	Official	Unofficial
Total.....	<u>+9</u>	<u>+8</u>	<u>+11</u>
Urban.....	+5	+5	+6
Semi-urban.....	+13	+10	+20
Rural.....	+17	+21	+5

^a Estimates are based on data from 1,460 courts reporting each year whose jurisdictions include about 64 percent of the child population under 18 years of age.

Table 10.--Trend in Dependency and Neglect Cases Disposed of by Juvenile Courts, United States, 1946-1958

Year	Dependency and neglect cases ^a	Child population of U. S. (Under 18 years of age) ^b
1946.....	101,000	41,759,000
1947.....	104,000	43,301,000
1948.....	103,000	44,512,000
1949.....	98,000	45,775,000
1950.....	93,000	47,017,000
1951.....	97,000	48,598,000
1952.....	98,000	50,296,000
1953.....	103,000	51,987,000
1954.....	103,000	53,737,000
1955.....	106,000	55,568,000
1956.....	105,000	57,377,000
1957.....	114,000	59,336,000
1958.....	124,000	61,238,000

^a Data for 1955-1958 estimated from 1,364 courts serving about 63 percent of the child population under 18 years of age in the United States. Data prior to 1955 are estimated by the Children's Bureau and are based on reports from a comparable group of courts.

^b Data based on estimates from Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce (Current Population Report, Series P-25, Nos. 98, 146, 170 and 193).

APPENDIX

CHILDREN'S CASES DISPOSED OF OFFICIALLY BY JUVENILE COURTS REPORTING FOR 1958^a

Area served by court ^b	Age under which court has original jurisdiction	OFFICIAL CASES				UNOFFICIAL CASES			
		Delinquency (except traffic)	Traffic	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings	Delinquency (except traffic)	Traffic	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings
ALABAMA:									
Jefferson Co. (Birmingham).....	c 16, 18	1,171	15	746	-	651	3	632	-
Mobile Co. (Mobile).....	16	920	8	625	-	300	-	135	-
Montgomery Co. (Montgomery).....	c 16, 18	237	-	40	-	210	-	686	-
64 small courts.....	16	1,148	39	1,160	-	176	-	51	-
ARIZONA:									
Maricopa Co. (Phoenix).....	18	1,765	229	369	396	5,594	-	238	1,670
1 small court.....	18	82	10	9	4	274	362	2	1
ARKANSAS:									
Pulaski Co. (Little Rock).....	21	139	(d)	76	-	505	(d)	410	1
24 small courts.....	21	552	(d)	192	60	132	(d)	202	29
CALIFORNIA:									
Alameda Co. (Oakland).....	21	1,894	131	438	5	2,568	7,735	1,393	955
Contra Costa Co. (Richmond).....	21	915	30	401	11	987	3,303	132	203
Fresno Co. (Fresno).....	21	1,040	34	295	3	120	1	32	153
Kern Co. (Bakersfield).....	21	958	23	246	26	773	4,922	61	332
Los Angeles Co. (Los Angeles).....	21	8,041	301	2,275	50	781	52,338	213	1,325
Monterey Co. (Monterey).....	21	320	8	117	5	800	14	68	113
Orange Co. (Santa Ana).....	21	975	6	305	18	1,565	6,420	162	434
Riverside Co. (Riverside).....	21	868	29	222	5	150	2,923	12	10
Sacramento Co. (Sacramento).....	21	736	26	168	5	1,258	3,364	172	447
San Bernardino Co. (San Bernardino).....	21	1,173	37	369	8	529	2,054	124	-
San Diego Co. (San Diego).....	21	1,761	307	815	24	2,835	5,741	657	553
San Francisco Co. (San Francisco).....	21	1,324	17	634	-	3,042	3,657	1,342	184
San Joaquin Co. (Stockton).....	21	549	20	152	-	440	15	46	3
San Mateo Co. (San Mateo).....	21	388	4	144	-	764	4,206	211	240
Santa Clara Co. (San Jose).....	21	1,116	10	433	13	1,668	6,195	435	192
Salano Co. (Vallejo).....	21	204	6	96	2	246	749	72	100
Sonoma Co. (Santa Rosa).....	21	221	11	97	3	312	24	238	117
Stanislaus Co. (Modesto).....	21	333	27	95	2	420	3	15	192
Tulare Co. (Tulare).....	21	504	27	114	9	180	1,352	31	62
Ventura Co. (Oxnard).....	21	322	24	84	1	489	1,454	71	189
38 small courts.....	21	2,911	599	943	41	3,781	2,599	554	321
CONNECTICUT:									
First District (Bridgeport).....	16	517	(d)	303	198	1,958	(d)	-	-
Second District (New Haven).....	16	580	(d)	401	406	1,918	(d)	-	-
Third District (Hartford).....	16	561	(d)	419	458	1,323	(d)	-	-
DELAWARE:									
1 small court.....	18	335	461	286	91	166	-	64	29
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:									
Washington - City.....	18	1,197	338	381	-	578	32	-	-
FLORIDA:									
Dade Co. (Miami).....	17	2,262	136	787	7	1,042	527	649	32
Duval Co. (Jacksonville).....	17	1,254	438	1,074	90	793	4	433	15
Escambia Co. (Pensacola).....	17	687	245	321	2	-	-	1	-
Hillsborough Co. (Tampa).....	17	1,007	804	1,010	68	830	-	226	2
Orange Co. (Orlando).....	17	445	288	119	90	576	19	117	11
Palm Beach Co. (W. Palm Beach).....	17	512	59	252	22	599	44	398	4
Pinellas Co. (St. Petersburg).....	17	502	719	326	15	731	-	299	13
60 small courts.....	17	4,063	1,544	1,411	237	2,882	1,211	1,289	23
GEORGIA:									
Bibb Co. (Macon).....	17	204	(e)	125	32	128	-	108	20
DeKalb Co. (Decatur).....	17	789	151	201	124	70	-	49	242
Fulton Co. (Atlanta).....	17	1,482	394	853	78	1,278	1	546	613
Moscow Co. (Columbus).....	17	755	60	221	6	-	-	-	-
Richmond Co. (Augusta).....	17	438	39	239	62	100	-	31	-
24 small courts.....	17	1,746	153	649	175	1,287	23	782	1
HAWAII:									
First Circuit (Honolulu).....	18	2,523	475	317	591	833	244	159	-
ILLINOIS:									
Cook Co. (Chicago).....	18	6,391	(e)	1,999	6,491	891	(e)	1,473	18
Du Page Co. (Elmhurst).....	18	167	(e)	45	247	82	(e)	42	-
Kane Co. (Aurora).....	18	132	(e)	159	292	237	(e)	381	-
Lake Co. (Waukegan).....	18	315	(e)	325	323	114	(e)	81	-
Madison Co. (Alton).....	18	48	(e)	191	215	254	(e)	751	-
Peoria Co. (Peoria).....	18	38	(e)	218	313	36	(e)	5	-
St. Clair Co. (E. St. Louis).....	18	111	(e)	127	314	-	(e)	-	-
Will Co. (Joliet).....	18	67	(e)	32	136	69	(e)	22	-
Winnebago Co. (Rockford).....	18	40	(e)	190	376	752	(e)	570	-
12 small courts.....	18	233	(e)	189	559	300	(e)	171	-
IOWA:									
Black Hawk Co. (Waterloo).....	18	122	(d)	85	-	532	(d)	136	-
Linn Co. (Cedar Rapids).....	18	85	(d)	36	-	671	(d)	22	-
Polk Co. (Des Moines).....	18	339	(d)	168	-	672	(d)	70	-
Scott Co. (Davenport).....	18	178	(d)	67	-	296	(d)	72	-
Woodbury Co. (Sioux City).....	18	217	(d)	168	-	301	(d)	204	-
82 small courts.....	18	1,108	(d)	461	-	1,616	(d)	447	-

CHILDREN'S CASES DISPOSED OF OFFICIALLY BY JUVENILE COURTS REPORTING FOR 1958^a--Continued

Area served by court ^b	Age under which court has original jurisdiction	OFFICIAL CASES				UNOFFICIAL CASES			
		Delinquency (except traffic)	Traffic	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings	Delinquency (except traffic)	Traffic	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings
KANSAS:									
Sedgwick Co. (Wichita).....	16,18	602	195	137	-	-	-	-	-
Shawnee Co. (Topeka).....	16,18	61	94	49	-	28	34	18	-
Wyandotte Co. (Kansas).....	16,18	105	12	85	-	242	13	99	-
89 small courts.....	16,18	607	413	313	-	1,011	235	258	-
KENTUCKY:									
Jefferson Co. (Louisville).....	18	1,881	19	546	-	2,250	729	347	142
Kenton Co. (Covington).....	18	331	45	33	-	209	-	-	-
7 small courts.....	18	648	83	73	4	785	3	13	-
LOUISIANA:									
Caddo Parish (Shreveport).....	17	329	-	147	97	471	38	57	-
E. Baton Rouge Parish (Baton Rouge).....	17	291	463	135	-	309	-	134	134
4th Judicial District (Monroe).....	17	409	104	34	48	102	-	37	-
Orleans Parish (New Orleans).....	17	1,385	2,123	369	-	4,794	-	458	-
40 small courts.....	17	1,712	472	468	241	2,255	203	736	133
MAINE:									
16 small courts.....	17	921	(e)	282	53	534	(e)	-	8
MARYLAND:									
Anne Arundel Co (Annapolis).....	18	343	(d)	97	-	2	(d)	-	-
Baltimore (City).....	16	3,317	(d)	1,730	88	-	(d)	-	-
Baltimore Co.....	18	1,033	(d)	262	4	1	(d)	2	-
Montgomery Co. (Silver Spring).....	18	592	923	220	4	482	4	127	-
Prince George's Co. (Hyattsville).....	18	658	(d)	9	6	320	(d)	2	11
16 small courts.....	18	1,040	(d)	432	33	152	(d)	23	14
MASSACHUSETTS:									
Boston:									
Boston (Central Section).....	17	720	(e)	(f)	-	-	(e)	(f)	-
Brighton.....	17	60	(e)	(f)	-	-	(e)	(f)	-
Charleston.....	17	122	(e)	(f)	-	-	(e)	(f)	-
Dorchester.....	17	198	(e)	(f)	-	-	(e)	(f)	-
East Boston.....	17	155	(e)	(f)	-	132	(e)	(f)	-
Roxbury.....	17	764	(e)	(f)	-	-	(e)	(f)	-
South Boston.....	17	112	(e)	(f)	-	-	(e)	(f)	-
West Roxbury.....	17	223	(e)	(f)	-	-	(e)	(f)	-
DISTRICT:									
Worcester Cent. (Worcester).....	17	591	(e)	(f)	-	77	(e)	(f)	-
E. Norfolk (Quincy).....	17	331	(e)	(f)	-	67	(e)	(f)	-
E. Middlesex, 1st (Malden).....	17	296	(e)	(f)	-	5	(e)	(f)	-
Lawrence (Lawrence).....	17	169	(e)	(f)	-	-	(e)	(f)	-
Lowell (Lowell).....	17	173	(e)	(f)	-	-	(e)	(f)	-
Bristol, 2nd (Fall River).....	17	226	(e)	(f)	-	155	(e)	(f)	-
Somerville (Somerville).....	17	129	(e)	(f)	-	-	(e)	(f)	-
Southern Essex (Lynn).....	17	281	(e)	(f)	-	-	(e)	(f)	-
Springfield (Springfield).....	17	466	(e)	(f)	-	-	(e)	(f)	-
Bristol, 3rd (New Bedford).....	17	243	(e)	(f)	-	121	(e)	(f)	-
E. Middlesex, 3rd (Cambridge).....	17	330	(e)	(f)	-	-	(e)	(f)	-
54 small courts.....	17	3,942	(e)	(f)	-	-	(e)	(f)	-
MICHIGAN:									
Berrien Co. (Benton Harbor).....	17	70	1	35	-	292	369	102	-
Calhoun Co. (Battle Creek).....	17	249	1	158	-	18	291	20	-
Genesee Co. (Flint).....	17	569	20	62	-	2	1	-	-
Ingham Co. (Lansing).....	17	242	2	225	-	1	979	4	-
Jackson Co. (Jackson).....	17	129	-	36	-	2	514	2	-
Kalamazoo Co. (Kalamazoo).....	17	134	2	99	-	316	622	100	-
Kent Co. (Grand Rapids).....	17	313	1	154	-	98	1,329	7	-
Macomb Co. (East Detroit).....	17	561	7	387	-	45	929	40	-
Muskegon Co. (Muskegon).....	17	97	1	120	-	261	526	104	-
Oakland Co. (Pontiac).....	17	681	1	381	-	377	2,105	150	-
Saginaw Co. (Saginaw).....	17	233	3	148	-	86	831	109	-
Washtenaw Co. (Ann Arbor).....	17	259	1	246	-	8	69	2	-
Wayne Co. (Detroit).....	17	2,358	2	1,924	-	915	9,668	22	-
70 small courts.....	17	1,670	19	1,070	-	911	3,838	754	-
MINNESOTA:									
Hennepin Co. (Minneapolis).....	18	1,013	120	161	27	1,152	2,294	27	64
Ramsey Co. (St. Paul).....	18	1,001	91	371	-	407	2,616	-	-
St. Louis Co. (Duluth).....	18	314	46	93	-	270	462	1	-
6 small courts.....	18	711	670	62	8	46	5	45	21
MISSISSIPPI:									
Hinds Co. (Jackson).....	18	228	4	87	-	184	8	-	-
68 small courts.....	18	1,141	26	652	-	300	4	20	19
MISSOURI:									
Greene Co. (Springfield).....	17	110	6	81	78	281	197	-	-
Jackson Co. (Kansas City).....	17	980	43	112	498	1,189	393	166	4
St. Louis Co. (University City).....	17	639	55	64	300	1,092	201	336	7
St. Louis (City).....	17	525	9	359	710	2,808	397	561	26
110 small courts.....	17	1,638	427	649	740	1,065	188	102	6
MONTANA:									
2 small courts.....	18	74	-	-	-	1,474	244	-	-
NEBRASKA:									
4 small courts.....	18	335	(e)	199	24	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)

CHILDREN'S CASES DISPOSED OF OFFICIALLY BY JUVENILE COURTS REPORTING FOR 1958^a--Continued

Area served by court ^b	Age under which court has original jurisdiction	OFFICIAL CASES				UNOFFICIAL CASES			
		Delinquency (except traffic)	Traffic	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings	Delinquency (except traffic)	Traffic	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings
NEW HAMPSHIRE:									
69 small courts.....	18	1,056	66	82	2	272	2	11	-
NEW MEXICO:									
Bernalillo Co. (Albuquerque).....	18	860	488	-	-	976	2,788	-	-
25 small courts.....	18	1,001	914	-	-	4,390	1,943	-	-
NEW YORK:									
Albany Co. (Albany).....	16	370	6	139	235	-	(e)	-	-
Broome Co. (Binghamton).....	16	91	-	97	98	47	(e)	114	13
Chautauque Co. (Jamestown).....	16	107	-	55	107	3	(e)	-	-
Dutchess Co. (Poughkeepsie).....	16	115	5	9	81	-	(e)	-	-
Erie Co. (Buffalo).....	16	868	13	197	776	55	(e)	-	-
Monroe Co. (Rochester).....	16	344	9	86	438	-	(e)	-	-
New York (City).....	16	12,870	(e)	2,926	430	828	(e)	1,363	-
Niagara Co. (Niagara Falls).....	16	215	2	157	273	243	(e)	109	-
Oneida Co. (Utica).....	16	181	8	26	3	-	(e)	-	-
Onondaga Co. (Syracuse).....	16	449	2	163	385	-	(e)	-	-
Orange Co. (Newburgh).....	16	155	-	26	88	-	(e)	-	-
Rensselaer Co. (Troy).....	16	98	-	28	52	-	(e)	-	-
Schenectady Co. (Schenectady).....	16	118	-	71	106	-	(e)	-	-
Suffolk Co. (Islip).....	16	429	10	61	265	-	(e)	-	-
Westchester Co. (Yonkers).....	16	331	14	257	247	341	(e)	-	-
42 small courts.....	16	1,550	23	986	1,876	616	(e)	294	26
NORTH CAROLINA:									
Buncombe Co. (Asheville).....	16	116	-	34	181	9	-	-	-
Durham Co. (Durham).....	16	289	6	7	38	2	-	-	-
Forsyth Co. (Winston-Salem).....	16	323	4	276	145	95	-	6	2
Gaston Co. (Gastonia).....	16	106	-	67	27	137	5	133	15
Guilford Co. (Greensboro).....	16	258	40	178	195	310	7	19	11
Mecklenburg Co. (Charlotte).....	16	480	18	60	159	379	7	230	106
Wake Co. (Raleigh).....	16	234	12	123	322	40	-	2	4
99 small courts.....	16	2,375	76	632	198	66	1	6	-
NORTH DAKOTA:									
First Judicial District (Fargo).....	18	335	19	26	82	247	270	15	1
3 small courts.....	18	110	20	30	9	269	89	30	6
OHIO:									
Butler Co. (Hamilton).....	18	248	543	78	-	887	6	5	6
Clark Co. (Springfield).....	18	123	44	62	1	557	330	6	-
Cuyahoga Co. (Cleveland).....	18	2,137	108	406	153	1,814	4,547	3	-
Franklin Co. (Columbus).....	18	355	1,745	265	46	443	1	47	4
Hamilton Co. (Cincinnati).....	18	873	2,550	502	-	4,031	11	18	16
Lorain Co. (Lorain).....	18	197	19	101	-	317	252	2	-
Lucas Co. (Toledo).....	18	741	1,409	29	219	1,772	261	-	185
Mahoning Co. (Youngstown).....	18	109	10	145	1	1,143	809	37	2
Montgomery Co. (Dayton).....	18	535	138	286	192	1,739	1,846	10	2
Stark Co. (Canton).....	18	71	-	71	-	-	-	-	-
Summit Co. (Akron).....	18	86	99	237	66	1,777	1,206	-	4
Trumbull Co. (Warren).....	18	203	127	105	15	364	338	2	-
70 small courts.....	18	1,652	5,016	1,361	565	2,906	1,242	78	106
OKLAHOMA:									
Oklahoma Co. (Oklahoma City).....	^c 16, 18	719	(e)	322	135	1,358	(e)	14	-
Tulsa Co. (Tulsa).....	18	455	762	223	3	886	16	316	2
7 small courts.....	^c 16, 18	230	6	181	7	73	1	101	-
OREGON:									
Lane Co. (Eugene).....	18	383	3	121	10	702	1	243	21
Marion Co. (Salem).....	18	468	282	230	37	318	6	226	124
Multnomah Co. (Portland).....	18	810	712	731	133	2,136	941	728	56
27 small courts.....	18	2,293	413	693	156	2,980	19	694	536
PENNSYLVANIA:									
Allegheny Co. (Pittsburgh).....	18	4,350	332	925	88	1,341	-	829	-
Beaver Co. (Aliquippa).....	18	151	49	19	-	336	18	3	-
Berks Co. (Reading).....	18	154	-	114	5	372	-	35	-
Blair Co. (Altoona).....	18	189	10	15	23	99	4	21	-
Bucks Co. (Bristol).....	18	235	11	85	-	245	14	-	35
Chester Co. (West Chester).....	18	487	10	21	-	155	70	34	-
Delaware Co. (Chester).....	18	635	-	46	-	296	-	175	-
Erie Co. (Erie).....	18	137	-	16	-	256	-	2	-
Fayette Co. (Uniontown).....	18	123	6	-	-	257	-	3	1
Lackawanna Co. (Scranton).....	18	167	37	16	-	96	19	7	-
Lehigh Co. (Allentown).....	18	156	7	84	3	80	-	16	8
Luzerne Co. (Wilkes-Barre).....	18	130	92	1	339	-	-	-	-
Mercer Co. (Sharon).....	18	138	131	61	-	25	-	8	-
Montgomery Co. (Morristown).....	18	70	619	11	-	332	-	130	-
Northampton Co. (Bethlehem).....	18	82	2	89	2	237	12	48	4
Philadelphia (City and Co.).....	18	10,400	-	1,800	1,000	300	-	-	-
Schuylkill Co. (Pottsville).....	18	238	13	80	37	393	-	163	52
Washington Co. (Washington).....	18	163	76	35	-	-	-	105	-
Westmoreland Co. (New Kensington).....	18	170	1	19	2	305	4	-	-
York Co. (York).....	18	139	-	-	-	399	-	-	-
5 small courts.....	18	162	8	67	7	248	1	114	3
PUERTO RICO:									
Possession (San Juan).....	16	2,258	-	8	-	1,799	-	-	-
RHODE ISLAND:									
State (Providence).....	18	1,037	171	128	575	233	-	-	-

CHILDREN'S CASES DISPOSED OF OFFICIALLY BY JUVENILE COURTS REPORTING FOR 1958^a -Continued

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SOUTH CAROLINA:									
Greenville Co. (Greenville).....	18	588	253	258	513	328	10	226	133
Spartanburg Co. (Spartanburg).....	18	195	5	-	96	92	1	-	74
1 small court.....	18	151	-	56	72	-	-	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA:									
45 small courts.....	18	736	421	164	24	1,400	841	33	5
TEXAS:									
Dallas Co. (Dallas).....	c 17, 18	577	(e)	523	1,110	4,262	35	873	-
Galveston Co. (Galveston).....	c 17, 18	39	(d)	-	-	980	(d)	-	-
Hidalgo Co. (McAllen).....	c 17, 18	26	-	-	-	503	-	-	-
Jefferson Co. (Beaumont).....	c 17, 18	183	1	-	-	976	-	-	-
Lubbock Co. (Lubbock).....	c 17, 18	120	8	-	-	718	-	19	-
McLennan Co. (Waco).....	c 17, 18	38	7	18	87	932	10	167	36
Nueces Co. (Corpus Christi).....	c 17, 18	293	-	-	-	876	-	-	-
Travis Co. (Austin).....	c 17, 18	290	-	173	164	683	16	95	-
Cameron Co. (Brownsville).....	c 17, 18	65	-	3	4	595	-	-	-
104 small courts.....	c 17, 18	1,071	31	237	347	5,195	47	89	16
UTAH:									
First District (Ogden).....	18	412	2,434	89	-	1,506	-	104	-
Second District (Salt Lake City).....	18	1,139	3,725	184	-	1,870	-	83	-
Third District (Provo).....	18	536	1,278	80	-	597	-	51	-
3 small courts.....	18	643	794	71	-	195	-	49	-
VERMONT:									
17 small courts.....	16	186	(d)	226	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGIN ISLANDS:									
2 small courts.....	16	71	5	-	12	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA:									
Arlington Co.....	18	523	828	56	22	-	-	-	-
Fairfax Co. (Falls Church).....	18	854	518	51	253	-	-	-	-
Norfolk (City).....	18	1,070	669	214	336	-	-	-	-
119 small courts.....	18	7,574	499	1,698	845	1,602	39	164	127
WASHINGTON:									
King Co. (Seattle).....	18	1,758	4,183	493	691	1,314	9	265	57
Pierce Co. (Tacoma).....	18	409	88	136	190	430	333	146	12
Snohomish Co. (Everett).....	18	238	472	122	16	105	-	31	5
Spokane Co. (Spokane).....	18	222	1,246	134	37	1,029	196	278	2
Yakima Co. (Yakima).....	18	144	43	90	71	1,114	1,015	231	9
27 small courts.....	18	1,555	1,685	655	237	3,586	1,633	513	38
WEST VIRGINIA:									
Cabell Co. (Huntington).....	18	220	4	31	57	-	-	-	-
Kanawah Co. (Charleston).....	18	143	35	139	212	273	-	-	-
52 small courts.....	18	1,556	214	524	464	629	115	227	82
WISCONSIN:									
Dane Co. (Madison).....	18	102	61	-	1	902	479	8	-
Milwaukee Co. (Milwaukee).....	18	1,652	1,466	410	532	4,752	321	341	10
Racine Co. (Racine).....	18	55	1	-	1	72	-	-	-
60 small courts.....	18	2,978	852	1,145	326	1,650	247	81	2

^a NOTE WELL: The data in this table should not be used to make comparisons between communities regarding the extent of delinquency. Questions concerning changes in an individual court's data from one year to another should be directed to that individual court.

^b Courts serving areas with population of 100,000 or more are listed separately, showing the chief city located in each area. Courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population are combined for each State and are presented as "small courts."

^c The age under which court has original jurisdiction is different for boys and girls. The age for boys appears first.

^d Inapplicable -- juvenile court does not have jurisdiction over juvenile traffic cases.

^e Data on traffic cases not reported separately from other types of delinquency cases. They are included under "Delinquency - except traffic."

^f No report on dependency and neglect cases.

^g Reported on official cases only.